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as surely losing. Watch and compare. The circulation of The Times for the week ended April 12, 1896, was as follows:

as follows:

Monday, April 6. 39,004
Tuesday, April 7 38,998
Wednesday, April 8 38,999
Thursday, April 9 39,469
Friday, April 10 40,457
Saturday, April 11 41,481
Sunday, April 12 26,950 Total 265,358

I solemuly swear that the above is I selemily swear that the above is
a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON
TIMES for the week ended April 12,
1896, and that all the copies were
ectually sold or mailed for a valuable
consideration and deitvered to bona
fide purchasers or subscribers; also
that none of them were returned or
remain in the office undelivered. J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of April, A. D. 1896. ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

LFITOME OF THE NEWS

—IN THE MORNING TIMES.

If you miss any news in the evening edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably published in this morning's edition, and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it hap-

ALLEN AND GEAR COLLIDE— Populist Senator Angered by Slights in the Chamber.

WHY GEN. LEE WAS CHOSEN— Cuban Americans Think Him a Military Commissioner.

8AVED FROM UNDER A CAR— Young Charles Minor Nobly Rescues Babe from Death.

8HOT A WOMAN INMATE— Workhouse Keeper Yost Put a Bullet Sacte Carter.

BURIED THE QUAY HATCHET— Gov. Hastings and Other Leaders to Pro-mote His Boom.

LOTTIF TILFORD IS GUILTY— Second Trial of the Division Case Result in Conviction.

THESE DOCTORS DISAGREE-Emergency Staff Want Chief Surgeon Emergency Staff Kerr to Resign.

EX-CONSUL WALLER BERE-He Shows the Marks of His Imprisonment in France.

ON THE VIVISECTION BILL-Friends and Opponents Given a Hearing by the Senate.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS— Interesting Meeting of the Local Senate Committee.

GIANTS WERE PIGMIES—
McJames Won His First League Gam
Vesterday.

Yesterday.

ARGUFD FOR THE STATE— Attorney General Scott Talks on the Maupon Test Case.

OPENING DAY AT BENNING— Revival of Racing at the Old Course.

BTORM, HEAT AND FLOOD— Canadian and New England Rivers on the Rumpage.

BHOOT TO RESTOCK COVERS— First Day's Events of the Rockville Gun Club.

KEEPING COOL IS THEIR LATEST DI-VERSION-Society in Summer Costumes Uttered Platitudes on the Weather.

ENDEAVOR WORKERS RALLY— Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the New York Avenue Church.

TO EMULATE THE BUSY BEE— Associated Charities Laying Plans to Help the Poor to Save.

UNCLE SAM AS A ROBBER— War Claims Policy Bitterly Attacked in the House.

CITY'S GARBAGE PRODUCT— Urgent Necessity for the Erection Another Crematory.

The Examination.

A.—How did your daughter pass an examination for a position as teacher?

B.—Pass! She didn't pass as all. Maybe you won't believe it, but they asked that poor girl about things that happened before she was born!

Tax on Street Cars

A perusal of the newspapers of the good. | number of cities, and it is looked upon everydeepy, old Quaker City reveals the fact that they are just beginning to introduce ummer cars on the street railways. This shows that up to now the good people of Philadelphia have been compelled to ride in closed cars through the hot Philadel phia summers instead of reveling in nice, clean, breeze producing vehicles such as Washingtonians are blessed with. The city fathers have now been asked to authorize the transfer of licenses from closed to open cars, a privilege which, it is hoped the council will not fail to grant. And right here is where the taxpayers of the Dis-

HANDERS OF STATE OF A STATE OF THE STATE OF

trict have a right to feel interested. It appears that every charter for a street car line in Philadelphia contains a provision imposing a tax of \$50 a year on every car run by the respective companies. This is in addition to the obligation to keep the spaces between the tracks and a certain space outside of the tracks in repair, and also in addition to the tax on the incomes of the several roads. The tax on the car is in compensation for the franchise granted the companies by the people, and is not regarded as a hardship by them. The same or some similar policy is pursued in a large where as just and equitable. The question occurs: Why should not the

street car companies operating in the District pay such license tax? The franchises they enjoy are of the most valuable, and there is every reason to believe that if the granting of the different charters had been made conditional upon the acceptance of such obligation as the payment of a license tax on each car run, none of the companies applying would have raised the siightest objection. It is equally probable that any company that may bereafter apply for a charter to Congress, or whose application may now be pending, would agree to pay such tax rather than do without the charter. Such a tax would not be unequitable, and be a material addition to

the revenues of the District. The conviction is gaining ground in the minds of the public that valuable franchises should not be granted to corporations without some "quid pro quo" other than the service these corporations may render, and for which they exact a tribute. All that is worth having is worth paying for, and this truism, it would seem, should be as applicable to corporations as to individuals.

Vivisection, Wise and Otherwise,

There would seem to be no good reason for be passage of the bill which is now pendng in the Senate District Committee restricting, or, rather, virtually prohibiting, vivisection in the District. In the first place it may as well be stated right here that the statement made before the subcommittee yesterday that viviscotion is practiced in the public schools is absolutely without any foundation in truth. Vivisection has never been and is not now a part of the public school curriculum, and consequently, so far as the bill in question is intended to stop this supposed practice, there is absolutely no necessity whatever

As regards however, the prohibition of ivisection in the District generally, that quite another matter, and the passage of the bill ought to depend, first, upon the question how far this method of scientific investigation is justifiable by the welfare of humanity, and, second, upon the ascertainment of the extent to which it the District of Columbia, has long is carried. If it can be shown that it is lookout to prevent the abuse of the gracpracticed unnecessarily, wantonly, craelly, or by persons not properly qualified; if is also recognized by our wide-awake it can be proved that in many instances it is done merely to gratify a morbid curiosity, and without any direct, practi- of humanitarians are they that seek to rid of their respective businesses. The cal, scientific object in view, then to that the human body of pains and aches as far

But it would be to the last degree un wise, we think, to place such restrictions upon viviscetton, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as to make it practically impossible or practically useless. Men who have attained the laftiest pinnacle of scientific distinction; men who are famed the world over for their humanity and kindness of heart; men who have labored all their lives to lesson "the ills that flesh is heir to," have testified that viviscetion is an essential feature in the study of the symptoms of discuses, of anatomy and of the prevention and mitigation of disease, and that without it the grand progress of medical science could not have been made. It would be worse than folly to interfere rudely with the pursuit of scientific investigation by men who

devote their lives to it. There appears to be nothing in this matter of vivisection that cannot be reached by any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Its members can be on the tice, and any judge with ordinary common sense will be able to decide whether cru elty has been practiced or not. It should be remembered that of the highest order

The Associated Charities.

those that receive. It is of special imporsome sort should be procured for those who are able and willing, and these as well as others who are so fortunate as to already have employment ought to be induced to save a small portion of their weekly carnings, so as to provide against the hard-

ships of the inclement seasons. Improvidence is one of the greatest failngs of the poor. This sounds almost parafoxical and yet it is literally true. It is a hortcoming to which a great deal of their rouble can be traced. Next to providing them with work no greater service can be rendered them-and the community, too, for that matter-than to train them to conomical practices. The undertaking, therefore, of the board of managers to encourage the saving of part of their earnings and keep this in reserve for each peron until such time as he or she may need it,

The board of managers of the Associated vis highly commendable. Being carried out harities should have all the encouragement | systematically it will be of great service, the public can give them in their efforts to | not only for the time being, but for the make the work of the society better under. Luture, because it will teach the poor to stood, not only by those who give, but also rely upon their own efforts for earning as well as for saving.

tance that effective steps should be taken. The community will also be the gainer during the summer to put the poor people. By this policy. Every poor person put in in as good a condition as possible for pre- the way of becoming self-sustaining is paring themselves for the winter. Work of one burden less upon society. If all that can work are put to work and made to save a portion of their carnings, and if the drones are driven out, the residue, con sisting of persons physically unable to do anything, can be provided for much more generously than is now the case without adding to the load the community has to The agents of the Associated Charities going about collecting these sayings and instructing the people how to increase them, will do a great missionary

The board of managers has set apart the first day of May for a canvass among the people of Washington, to increase the membership of the Associated Charities, and add to the funds of the association. The response to its appeals 'tould to as gen-

Clara Barton's Appeal.

Affairs among the destitute Armenians ire in bad shape. The cable report of ready victims of disease; in fact, these cir-Miss Clara Barton, coupled with the request for further contributions, discloses a terrible condition, and the only comforting to the effect that no obstacles are being placed in the way of relief work. In view of the fact that Miss Barton and her associates of the Red Cross undertook their task in Armenia at the call of the people of the United States, it is safe to believe that her appeal will not fail of its effect upon them.

Disease of the most virulent kind has laid its grasp upon the wretched people of Anatolia and other Turkish provlooting of everything of value, even to clime and country.

wearing apparel, made them easy and constances furnished the proper condition for disease to spring up among them. A terrible plague rages among them; people die at the rate of forty or fifty, and the funds at the command of the relief work ers have been exhausted by the necessities of those poor people, which have been so much more urgent than could possibly be imagined.

Miss Barton has a tremendous task on prompted by the highest and purest in tives of Christianity and humanity. Shwould not ask for more funds if they were inces in Asia Minor. The fearful sufferings | not imperatively required. That she should they have to undergo; the maltreatment have them promptly cannot be gainsaid visited upon them by the brutal Kurds and | and that she will get them is as sure as Turkish soldiers; the privations forced upon | that Americans are ready to come to the them by the burning of their homes and the | aid of the helpless and suffering of every

Good Thing to Keep Away From.

The Nicaraguan canal commission is of there should be no difficulty in securing the the opinion that if the canal is made wide | capital necessary to construct it. Indeed mough and deep enough it will prove a ommercial success. It also thinks that in order to make it so not \$65,000.000 will have to be spent, as estimated by the canal company's engineers, but more than twice that sum. Furthermore, it is convinced that in the event of a war with Great Britain, the United States could not defend the canal, and the only way to precent the British from using it would be to blow up the locks. So far, then, as the contingency of war is concerned, and to insure the canal being held intact, there would have to be an international convention and an agreement declaring it to be

neutral territory. Inasmuch as it is pretty well assured that the canal can be made a profitable ommercial enterprise, though at a very much greater expense than has been stated in that connection should at least serve

one of the very best means to make it neutral territory would be to secure capi talists of as many countries as possible as investors. This, however, would be a mat ter which the leading spirits in the com-

pany will have to determine for themselves One thing is very clear and that is that the United States Government should not have anything to do with the concern. It should neither lend its credit to build the canal, nor set itself up as its defender after it is finished. Uncle Sam ought to have a genteel sufficiency of entangling not yet received back a dollar of all the millions with which he acommodated the Pacific railroads, and some people go se far as to think that he will never get a cent. However that may be, the experience had by its promotors and by the friends of as a lesson against any further ventures the Nicaragua Canal bill in the Senate, of a similar character.

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CERIOUSLY THOUGHT

HUMOROUS

The Annual Request. And now the small boy cogitates On ways and means to work us For the needful tin to pass him in,

To the coming annual circus. Entirely Too Easily Broken. "But," said Freddy's mother, reprovingly, that you know, would break one of the

"Say, mama," replied Freddy after a t's serious reflection, "don't you hink those Commandments are made of pretty poor stuff?"

Misnaderstood.

"Would you like to take a chance?" isked the timid, rosy-checked maiden of the stranger at the church fair. "Would I?" exclaimed the stranger rediantly. "Well, I should say I would, but -his voice fell to a whisper and the eager light in his eyes died to a far-away, sad ex-

pression, "I am already married." The Present Question of Public Interest. The President gave a sign of relief as be

arose to address the Cabinet. "We enter today a season of comparative rest. The Cuban question will now drop into innocuous desuctude."

The Secretary of Agriculture tittered but was immediately squelched by a with ering look from his Chief.

The President continued: "I can now pursue ducks, fish and the even tenor of my way without these questions of state eter nally bothering me. Dan," turning to the Secretary of War, "have you had a pisca torial report from Buzzard's Bay today?" "I bave, Great Chief." replied Lamont profoundly salaaming, " and 'tis good." "Then tell Thurber to get the tackle from

the garret and dig some baits. I beg par-don, gentlemen, for this digression." The Secretary of the Navy offered a re-"Table it, Herbert: don't bother me with

these extraneous matters. Didn't I just say we would now be free from public interference for a few months? And you-you-who in thunder of you gentlemen is Secretary of State now, anyhow?" Mr. Olney arose. "I beg your pardon, Olney, for I had really forgotten whether you or Mr. Har-

mon was serving in that capacity. Well, at any rate, give Venezuela. Armenia and England a rest; for now that the public has baseball to occupy its attention I am looking forward to a season of much-needed

Then the meeting adjourned sine die.

His Habit. "There goes a man who has an expensive

What is it?" "Hitten' the pipe." Opium? "Not he's a plumber."

Applying the Proverb. ruf in de sayin' dat heaven helps dem wot

Ragweed Reggie - Wot makes yer t'ink so? Roadside Jim - 'Cause if we hadn't er in de kitchen we'd er never seed dem summer suits hangth' up dere.

Those Frank Brothers.

Johnnie Mr. Spochyer, do you ride very far when you and sister go out on your Mr. Speenger No. Jehnnie, why do you

Johnnie-Brenne, lakt picht when sister got home I heard her tell Mr. Moneymuch that you made her awfully tired.

Who Couldn't!

A scientist recently announced that he aid discovered death in a raw oyster-it ontained typhout germs. Who couldn't dis-over death in an oyster, or any other old hing, that contained typhoid germs?

An Emancipation Meledy.

De sun it am a shinin', An' in de west declinin'. Emancipation day am o'er; But my heart it am a-pinin' Emancipation day am o'er.

Aroun' de cabin do'; An' hear de banjo strummin In de days dat come no mo'.

An' de souf win' it am blowin', Emancipation day am o'er: An' I long to be a goin' To de reapin' an' de sowin' Emancipation day am o'er.

Oh! I long to go a fishin' Wif a fish on de sho', An' dis darkey am a wishin' Fo' de days dat come no mo'

An' missus she am cryin'. Emancipation day am o'er; An' de darkies dey am weepin'. Emancipation day am o'er.

Oh! I long fo' de plantation, An' to see de cotton gro'. An' my lowly habitation An' de days dat come no mo'.

THE LONGEST TUNNEL, Railroad System Under Pike's Peak

and Neighboring Mountains. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Colorado is going to have the longest tunnel in the world," said Richard Jones, in conversation with a reporter a few days ago. "Within a few years the Mount Cenis, St. Gothard and Simplon tunnels under the

Alps will not compete with the one to be constructed.
"A company has undertaken to do forty-eight miles of tunnelling under Pike's Peak and the territory near by. It will begin at Sunderland Creek, near Colorado City, and run in a southwesterly direction to a creek some distance beyond Inde-pendence and Victor. It is to be built for a double track railway and have the regulation dimensions of rollway tunners, fourteen feet wide and eighteen high. A branch line will leave the main tunnel at a point under Independence and run to Cripple Creek, placing that mining center within sixteen miles of Colorado City. The distance between the two is by mil at present fifty-four miles. regulation dimensions of rallway tunnels. at present fifty-four miles.

at present fifty-four miles.

'The two mouths of the main tunnel are to have the same altitude, 6,800 feet, and the grade of the tunnel will be one foot to the hundred, enough to drain it well. This will give the divide an altitude of about 7,400 feet. The summit of Pike's Peak is 14,000 feet above the sea, and Cripple Creek nearly 10,000. The plan includes also laterals, or cross tunnels at several different points. One is to be not under Crystal Park, and another under Cameron's Cove. The longest one will cut the cron's Cove. The longest one will cut the main line not far from Bald Mountain, and run under that peak in one direction and under the summit of Pike's Peak in the other. This cross tunnel will be over fifteen miles long. Then another tunnel is to connect this cross arm with the main. is to connect this cross arm with the main line, Joining the latter near the south and

line, joining the latter near the south and the branch on the west side of Pike's Peak. It will run under the mining camp of Gillett and not far from Grassy.

"The amount needed for the tunnel work is \$20,000,000. A contract now in escrow in Colorado City requires that the work shall be commenced within ninety days. The intention is to have forty-eight miles tunneled and the main line in operation before March 1, 1906."

LOUNGER

ITH the death of George Black-burn in the Onto pentientiary a few days ago, one of the most interesting criminals on record left this world to stand before the court of last resort," said Barney H. Taylor, a popular young business man of Columbus, Onio, at Willard's.

young business man of Commons, with rd's.

"Old George,' as he was generally called, was seventy-six years of age, and he had received penal sentences aggregating forty-seven years. He had actually served thirty of those years, and was in the Ohio penitentiary twenty-three of them. Though Blackburn was an all-round crook, he was an artist at bur-

the Ohio penitentiary twenty-three of them. Though Blackburn was an all-round crook, he was an artist at bur-glary and safe-blowing.

"His first notorious work was the crack-ing of a safe, for which he was sentenced for ten years. He shot the ear off the sheriff before he was removed from the jail, however, and it was weeks before he was caught again. Many times after that he was arrested for burglary and robbery, and once escaped from the penitentary by and once escaped from the penitentary by crawling two miles through a sewer that emptied into the river. He was tried for murder twice, and was serving a ten years' sentence when he died."

EVERETT H. BROWN of Chicago is VEREIT H. BROWN of Chicago is numbered among the guests of the Riggs House. "Judging from the reception that was given Col. Robert G. Ingersoll when he spoke in Chicago last Sunday," said he, "it would indicate that the next time he wants to speak there instead of it being hard for him to find a church, there will be advented. church there will be a dozen or more offered for his convenience. The blas-phemy that generally characterizes his public remarks was not present and it showed above all else that he appreciated snower above an else that he appreciated the kindly feeling the congregation ex-tended to him. The eloquence of the man is such that it will win him a warm place in the heart of everyone and when he couples that with kind and gentle reasonng he is one of the most interesting public peakers the world has ever heard. That ermon of Col. Ingers Il's has advanced in several inches higher in the estimation of his countrymen."

THE return of the hot and sultry season causes the soda fountain to again be the most popular place south of the North Pole, and it incidentally causes the evival of anecdotes that ever cluster around

he gilded haven of bliss.

One of the newest is told by a clerk in an uptown drog store, where the quantity of soda consumed in a day could be most easily measured in barrels. A young man, not from Washington, entered the store and called for a cool and soothing draught. The drink was drawn. This particular store is in the habit of handing out metallic checks with each purchase, the creck to be paid at the cashier's desk. After the customer had placed the rim of

the glass to his mouth and stared into the in verted bottom of it until the contents were exhausted be set it down. As he drew a dime from his pocket with which to pay for his drink the soda clerk placed a 5-cent check geatly upon the counter. A look of extreme disgust came over the customer's face. He picked up the check and saw that the figure 5 was stamped on each side of it. "Here, here," he exclaimed, indignantly, "you can't work any such racket as that on me, Give me a good nickle or I'll call a

NOTHING but destruction for the hopes and chances of the beno-cratic party next fall can be seen, to me, at least, in the premature manner in which many of the party conventions and cancuses are being held by the extreme free silver Democrats in my own and other

Western States," announced Natham P. Barnes, of Quincy, Ill., at the Regent.

'In humy quarters the free silver men have elected uelegates to the Chicago convention, and instrureded them to vote for n extreme free silver platform. will venture to say that in nine out of every will venture to say that in nine out of every ten of these elections snap conventions were held, and with insufficient notice a few bemocrats were called together and the vote of the community was in so manner registered. There are very few States in the Union that could be carried on a Demo-cratic free silver platform, and heaven knows it is going to be hard enough for them to carry anything this fail. It will be the height of folly for the national Democratic convention to adopt a white metal plat-form, and they every confidence in the master heads of the convention preventing any

O INCE the introduction of rapid transit on many of the street railroads accidents are fewer on street cars," remarked a conductor. People have learned to grow more careful with increas-ing dangers, and it begins to look now like they would finally reduce the number of accidents to a minimum by simply watching their business when in the crowded

"Every one likes to ride on the rapid cars so much better than on the others, too, nd for that apparent reason there are not so many kicks against the employes of the road. There is a difference as regards kicks' in the residents of different parts cen record with the company, there was hardly a day that some complaint did not come to the office that the car stopped two feet too soon, or would not stop in time, or was delayed unnecessarily, or some equally trifling excuse. I have been running to Northeast Washington for four years now and have not had a single comyears now and have not had a single complaint lodged against me."

WO Western Congressmen sat chat-ting in the writing room at Wil-land's last evening when Representative Mondell of Wyoming strolled leis-

urely up the street.
"Through the efforts of that man Gen.
Doe. Assistant Secretary of War, has just
issued medals of honor to two of the bravest men that served in the late war.' remarked one of the gentlemen, motion-ing in the direction of the pedestrian. "Those men are Allen and James Thomp-son, of Company K, Fourth N. Y., Heavy Artiliery. It was when the Union forces eere stationed just off Petersburg. There and been a hard fight, and the troops were weary and exhausted. Gen Miles was in command, and he was anxious to learn whether a certain road was still covered

by the sharp-shooters.

Hedirectedanofficer to call for volunteers to run the road, and the officer rode down the long line of troops from left to right asking for some one to venture on the perilous trip. Finally, the two Thompson prothers announced their willingness to

go.
"A deafening appliquee, followed by intense stillness, greeted the brave volunteers as they started on so hazardous trip The trip down the road was made in safety, but before they could return they were spied from the fort and the artillery was opened on them. Amid the awful fire the brave men climbed a tree and signaled back to their troops that there were no starp-shooters along the line. Their comrades rescued them later.
"When Representative Mondell called the matter to the attention of Gen. Miles

a few days ago that officer said he remem-bered it distinctly as one of the bravest acts of the war. He readily indorsed the proposed token in boner of the valiant men."

Why His Audience Langhed.
Speaking of the plane of natural rightcousness to which men may raise themselves by continual practice of the laws
of truth, and honesty, Mr. Wood said:
"There are lawyers in this city who will
not take a law case notify they are themnot take a law case until they are them-selves persuaded that there is justice in the position which they are asked to take and convinced that it is right. I don't say how many there are, but I say there are such men in Detroit."

These was burst of incentious laughter. There was a burst of incredulous laughter. Then Mr. Wood went on to talk about other

kinds of lawyers.-Detroit Tribune. The Long-Fift Want Again. We all know the exasperating way in which skirt bindings fall to pieces before which scirr bindings fail to peece before our very eyes. The latest invention to-ward remedying this is now to be seen for sale in the shops. It is a binding made of leather, and should prove much more dura-ble than anything before discovered for

CONGRESSMEN TALKED ABOUT

Hon. Frank W. Mondell is the sole representative in the House of one of the great empires of the growing West. The State of Wyoming, whose interests he looks after so faithfully, is larger than all New England, with a large portion of New York thrown in; indeed, in extent it throws into the background some of the great monarchies which the soldiers of the past strove for.

strove for.

Mr. Mondell came to Washington for the first time, and in fact paid his first vist to the East, after his election. He came de-termined to secure for his State and the West some needed reforms on certain lines. so, while the Wyoming Congressman, though an eloquent and convincing speaker of easy manner and graceful speech, has made no effort to impress the House or trespass on the space in the Congressional Record, he has been a familiar ligure before the de-partments of the government and before the various committees in the House, with the various committees in the House, which he had special business. No man ever came to Congress better equipped for the work in hand than Mr. Mondell. Having spent a greater portion of his young manhood on the arid plains he naturally

hood on the arid plains he naturally dritted to a study of irrigation problems. He has mastered the problem in Wyoming and has seen his theories successfully applied. So he was prepared to discuss most intelligently subjects pertaining to this mode of agricultural development.

The last Congress passed a law known as "the million-acre donation act," by which each State was granted 1,000,000 acres of land from the public domain, provided the State would irrigate and reclaim the same. This was a new question. The legislature, just subsequent to Mr. Mondell's egislature, just subsequent to Mr. Mondell's election, passed an act accepting the grant from the general government, and preobe reclaimed by the application of water by means of costly ditches, to be con-tructed by commands of cost. by means of costly ditches, to be con-structed by companies organized for that purpose. This new law, both that of the Congress and the State of Wyoming, was

Hon. Frank W. Mondell.

Knotty points came up to be unentangled; long conferences were to be held with the officials of the Interior Department, the plans of the Wyoming people had to be explained with a care for detail and h a knowledge of all the facts and cirstances involved that only one who had ment was satisfied, both as to its land and legal department, then the President

was to be urged to sign the contract, all of which was thally accomplished.

It is not too much to say that this result is largely due to the six weeks of hard work done by Congressman Mondell. The new law is going to be irred thereafted in Working. Two great comthoroughly in Wyoming. Two great companies have secured the segregation of about 80,000 seres of public land in the Big Horn Basin, in Northern Wyoming, one of them headed by Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), and are now at work construct ing great irrigating ditches, which shall cause barren acres to bloom and to blossom as the fields under a Southern suns It is expected that by means of this law over thirty thousand people will eventually settle in the new State.

But this was not all the new Congressman had to do for the good of his State. In the center of Wyoming are located what are known as the Big Horn Hot Springs, noted for their wonderful medicinal properties. The springs are wonderful, and exceed in value those found in other parts of the country and the world. Congressman Mon-dell tried them one day after a long, hard ride over mountain passes. what those encamped at the spring side had to say, and there and then he made up his mind that, if possible, he would ask the government to purchase the waters, with sufficient adjacent territory, and set them aside for the public use, as had been the case with the famous springs in

set them asile for the public use, as had been the case with the famous springs in Arkansus. He was soon able to interest the Interior Department in the matter, and after numerous conferences, an agent was appointed to negotiate with the Froshone and Arapahoe Indians for the purchase of the land and the springs, and that agent is at work today.

Another matter of vital importance to the whole West, and especially so to Wyoming was the work of the topographic survey under the Geological Survey. In the past the survey, while made by conscientious men, has been but of little practical value, because the surveys were not marked on the ground. Congressman Mondell, who is a civil engineer of some meetic set himself to correct this work. The work of the topographic survey in the future will be marked with two stone or iron posts on each township or equal area of land, showing the elevation above sea level and tied into the public land surveys. This will be of inestimable value in irrigition enterprises and in many other veys. This will be of inestimable value in irrigation enterprises and in many other ways in the new and developing communi-

ties.

Mr. Mondell is a young man, from a young State, but he accomplishes a vast amount of work. Representing the entire State, he has interests widely diversified to look after. He has the farmer of the north and west, the miner of the north and south, the cattle and sheep raiser of the central portion, the railroad men and citizens generally of the cities along the transcontinental railroads.

Congressman Mondell is the son of a gallant captain of the First Missouri Volunteers in the Union army, one of those famous fighting regiments from 81. Louis, He was born in St. Louis in 1860, being now in his thirty-sixth year. Like most

He was born in St. Dans in 1800, some in his thirty-sixth year. Like most Western men, his early life was a struggle against the encroachments of poverty and was put in devoted to good, hard work on a farm, and afterward in railroad construction and the development of coal struction and the development of con-properties. This last work induced him to go to Wyoming, where he aided in founding the city of Newcastle, now his home, and of which place he was mayor

In Washington the Wyoming Congressman is well liked. His love of work and his ability to accomplish what he sets his mind on has caused him to be respected by his fellow-members in the Heuse. His opinions on those questions of which he has come to be known as the master—irrigation and Western surveys—are eagerly sought after, and it certainly looks as though Mr. Mondell had entered on a long career as a useful, bard-working, efficient Western member of Congress.

for seven years.

Mending China or Glass.

Fine china or colored glass may be neatly mended by painting the edges with the white of an egg slightly heaten, dipping the edge in finely powdered unslacked lime, and quickly pressing the two edges together and holding firmly for a few moments. The lime will slacken and harden very anickly.

Violet—I never had such a streak of luck. He fell in love in Rome, proposed in Naples, and bought the ring in London. Daisy-Did your lack end there?
"Oh, no. Coming over on the steame is won enough from papa for us to ge married on."-New York Herald.

Good riders ride a \$48,50 Saks Wheel, 'cause they know it's as good as any \$75 Bicycle



When the drummers get home they're through with their samples. Being samples, of course they're the best Suits that can be made. We bought the model line of the best Boys' Snort Pants Suit maker in this country.

There's a big variety of Double-breasted Short Pants Suits-light and dark effects—all wool—full of strong service-giving qualities made up in faultless fashion, Sizes 5 to 14 years,

They're worth \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$5. Today you can have your choice of 'em all for

\$1.68.

Shoes-worth \$2-for \$1.48.

Special lot of Children's Straw or Hats-worth 75c, and \$1-These are today opportu-

Saks and Company

Pa. Ave. and 7th St. "Saks' Corner."

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Nicola Tesla Obtains Remarkable Results With X Rays.

HUMAN BODY PENETRATED

He HasSucceeded in Looking Through Three Men-Internal Organs Can Be Inspected.

New York, April 18.-Nicola Testa has ne what all the other exploiters of the Roentgen rays have failed to do-he has ceeded in looking through the human body. He has gone further and has seen through the bodies of three of his as-sistants placed in a line with the ray. Edison believed that he had almost

solved the problem when he discovered the fuorescent screen. In this he used tungstate of calcium, which he beheved to be six times more fuorescent than the platino-bario-cyanide, which Roenigen and most of his successors used. Tesla, on the contrary, has persevered in platino-bario-cyanide for his fluorescent screen, after testing almost every known substance.

The neck, the upper part of the chest, the arms, and legs were found by Edison

erful tube and his fluorescent screen, but the trunk of the body resisted all his attacks. Then he set about trying ex-haustively to perfect the tubes. That is exactly the work to which Tesis has devoted his energies. His one aim has been to secure great power in the vacuum tubes, and now he has succeeded. The skeleton of one of his assistants who stood at a distance of five or six feet from the tube which was giving off the rays was plainly seen. Every tone stored at

was plainly seen. Every bone stood out

o be amenable to the rays from ;

with perfect clearness.

But that is not all. Tesla has finally perfected the X ray tube to such an extent that he saw completely through skeleton as well as flesh. One of his assistants, ton as well as flesh. One of his assistants, who was the subject experimented on, stood with his back to the vacuum time where the X rays were being given off. He held a brass plate in front of his chest, moving it up and down. The X rays penetrated the body, and through the flaorescent screen Tesla could distinctly see the brass plate as it moved up and down. Now the physicians will be enabled to see the human vital organs. The results should be many times more valuable. Tesla's wonderful discovery means that the internal organs can be inspected wish perternal organs can be inspected with per-

POSERS FOR SINGLE TAXERS. Socialist" Comes to The Times' Col-umn for an Answer.

"Socialist" Comes to The Times' Column for an Answer.

Editor Times: The editor of your sangle Tax column having, in your issue of April 12, disposed of one or two objected on the single tax philosophy carirely to his own satisfaction—and the fall acy of his reasoning, I will leave to "H," to expose—and being, as it were, spoiling for a fight on "any other fact or argument in opposition to the single tax, I feel disposed to humor bim with an objection that I have presented once or twice at the meetings of the Single Tax Conwittout obtaining any satisfactory reply; and this notwithstanding that the club brought its heavy artillers to the defense.

Mr. Agremiah Singson, Representative Magnite and the big gun that is usally brought to the front to answer knotty questions, all essayed to overcome the objection and all falled in their attempts. The latter genti eman al ways has resort to a formy story when in a difficulty, and retires amid laughter and appliance. It is almost as good as a victory for him and seems to satisfy the crowd.

But to my question: The single-taxers, from Heary George down, are everlastingly claiming that the single tax on land values, or economic rent, or whalever else they encose to call the impost they propose to impose on the owners, or occupiers, of anothers of the farmer, or occupier. Here is a farmer for instance, who occupies, or owns, a piece of land which, on account of its superfor productivity of destrability of became, or some other cause, has a rental value that it is the function of the State to collect in form of a tax. Now, to be brief, my question is who occupies, or owns, a piece of land which, on account of its superfor productivity of the strability of became, or some other cause, has a rental value that it is the function of the State to collect in form of a tax. Now, to be brief, my question is: Who pays that tax? The tax assessed on the furner, and he pays it in the first instance; but who ultimately pays it? Some one has to earn that money by know, the products are o